

The background of the slide is a faded, sepia-toned illustration of a busy harbor scene. In the foreground, a large sailing ship is docked at a wooden pier. Several smaller boats are visible in the water. In the background, a city with various buildings and a prominent church spire is visible across the water. The entire scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent dark red filter.

• FRONT-END FORMATIONS •

Level 3 - HTML5 Forms



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- New input types
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NEW INPUT TYPES

HTML5 provides several new input types:

- ◉ Search
- ◉ Email
- ◉ URL
- ◉ Tel
- ◉ Number
- ◉ Range
- ◉ Date
- ◉ Month
- ◉ Week
- ◉ Time
- ◉ Datetime
- ◉ Datetime-local
- ◉ Color



NEW INPUT TYPES

If a browser doesn't support the input **type**, it defaults to “text.”



SEARCH

“ The **input** element with a type attribute whose value is "**search**" represents a one-line plain-text edit control for entering one or more search terms.

- W3C SPECIFICATION



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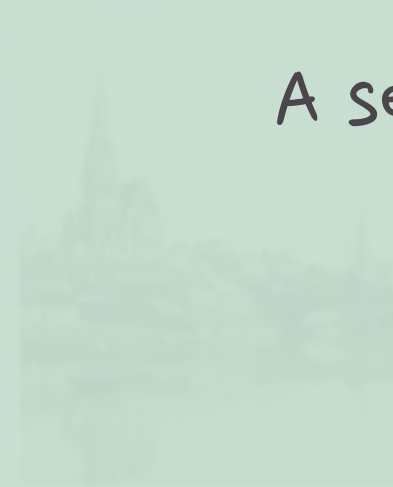
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A search input.

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SEARCH

Example usage of the **search** input type:

```
<input type="text" />
```



SEARCH

Example usage of the **search** input type:

```
<input type="text" />
```



```
<input type="search" />
```

SEARCH

Example output of the **search** input type:



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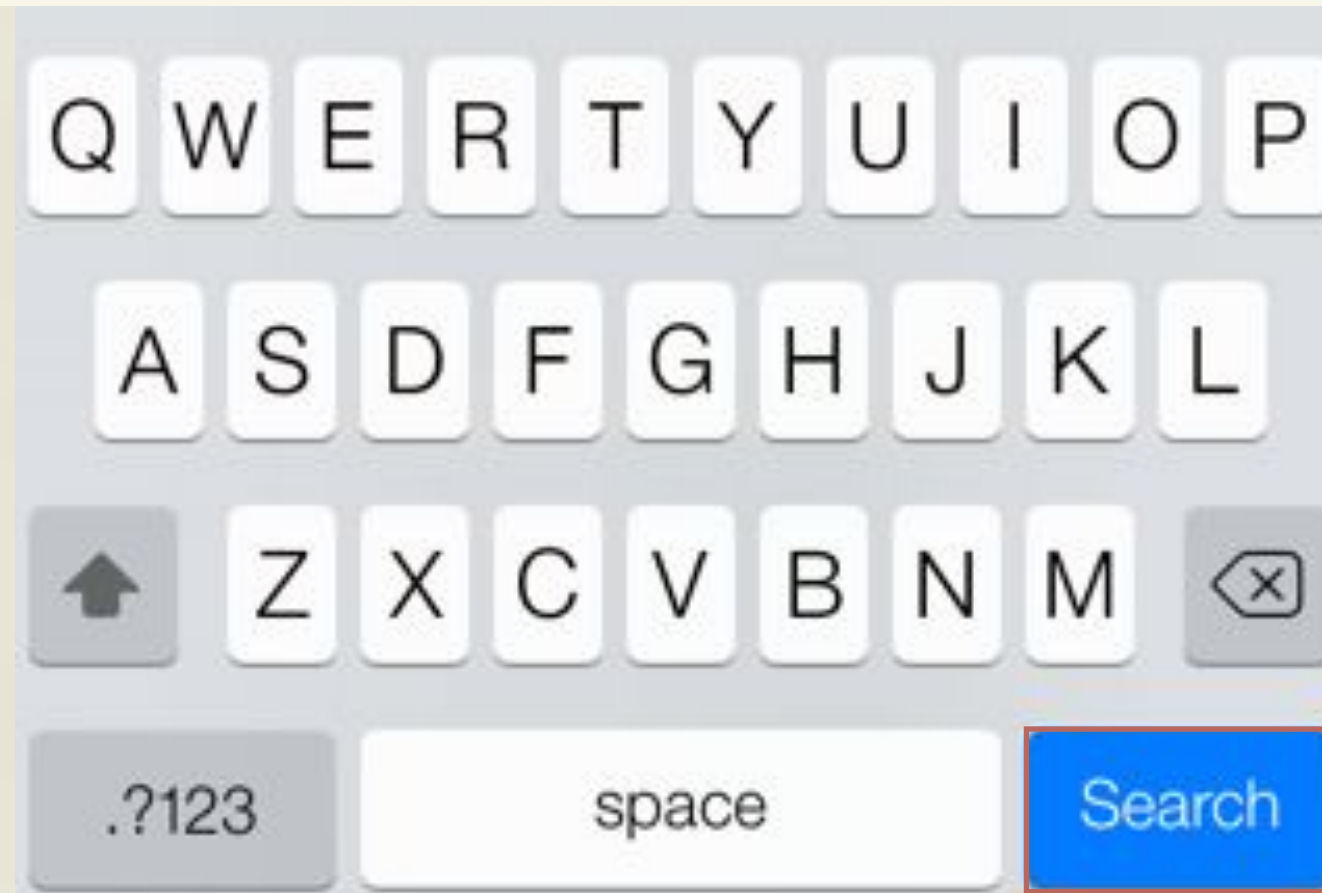
SEARCH

Mobile Safari keyboard with the **search** input type:



SEARCH

Mobile Safari keyboard with the `search` input type:



The action button
changes to 'Search.'



EMAIL

The **email** input looks just like a regular text input, but with added usability on mobile devices.



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An email input.

EMAIL

Example usage of the **email** input type:

```
<input type="text" />
```



EMAIL

Example usage of the **email** input type:

```
<input type="text" />
```



```
<input type="email" />
```


EMAIL

Mobile Safari keyboard with the **email** input type:



EMAIL

Mobile Safari keyboard with the **email** input type:

Useful email-related
keys are now set by
default.



URL

The **url** input looks just like a regular text input, but with added usability on mobile devices.



URL

Mobile Safari keyboard with the `url` input type:



URL

Mobile Safari keyboard with the `url` input type:

Useful url-related
keys are now set by
default.



DATE

“ The **input** element with a type attribute whose value is "**date**" represents a control for setting the element's value to a string representing a date.

- W3C SPECIFICATION



DATE

Example usage of the `date` input type:

```
<input type="text" />
```



DATE

Example usage of the **date** input type:

```
<input type="text" />
```



```
<input type="date" />
```

DATE

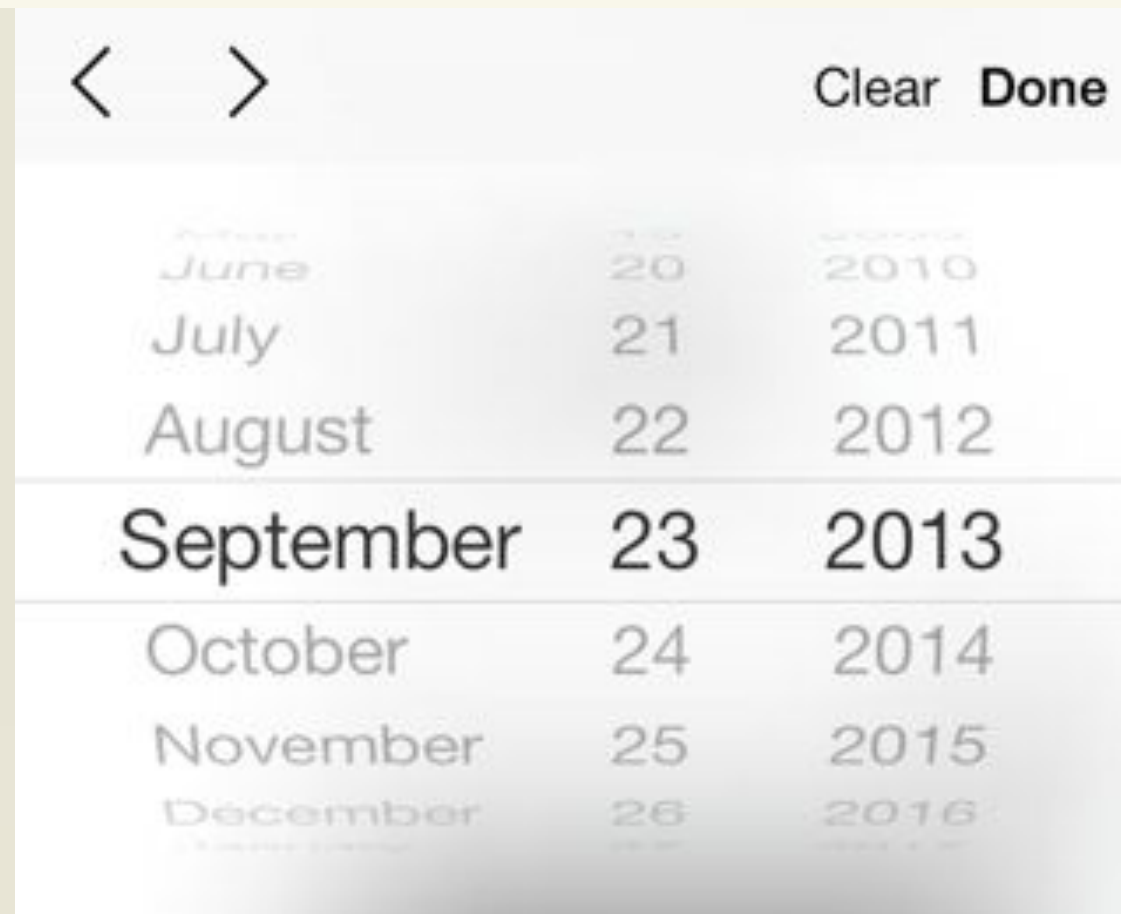
Output of the **date** input type:

Google Chrome 29



DATE

Mobile Safari keyboard with the **date** input type:



TEL

Again, the **tel** input looks just like a regular text input, but with added usability on mobile devices.

TEL

Example usage of the **tel** input type:

```
<input type="text" />
```



TEL

Example usage of the **tel** input type:

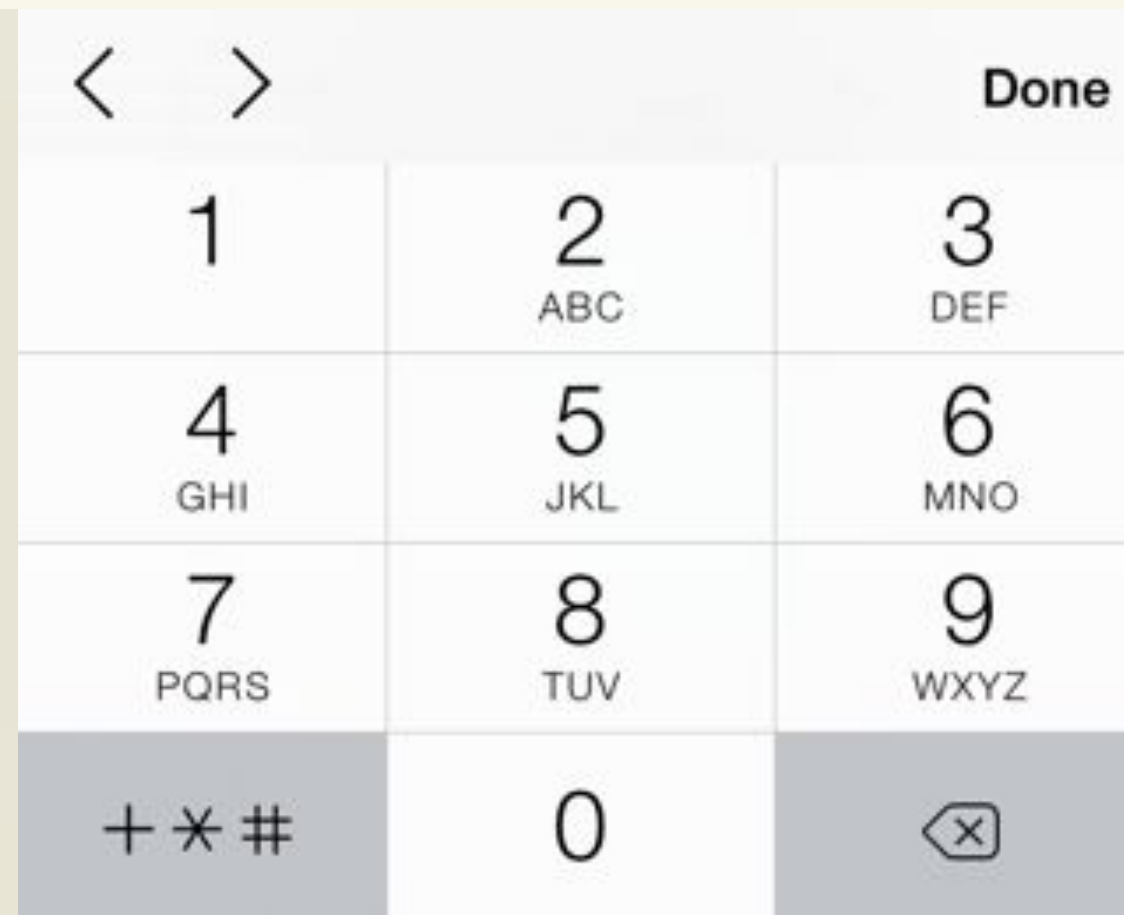
```
<input type="text" />
```



```
<input type="tel" />
```

TEL

Mobile Safari keyboard with the **tel** input type:



NUMBER

“ The input element with a type attribute whose value is "**number**" represents a precise control for setting the element's value to a string representing a number.

- W3C SPECIFICATION



NUMBER

Example usage of the **number** input type:

```
<input type="text" />
```



NUMBER

Example usage of the **number** input type:

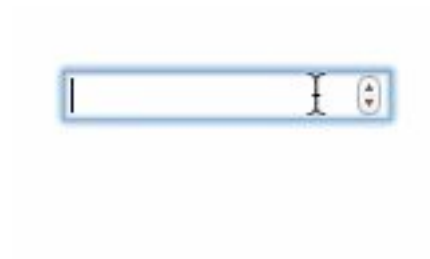
```
<input type="text" />
```



```
<input type="number" />
```

NUMBER

Output of the **number** input type:



Google Chrome 29

NUMBER

Mobile Safari keyboard with the **number** input type:



NUMBER

Mobile Safari keyboard with the **number** input type:

Number keys are added to the keyboard when focused on a **number** input.



RANGE

“ The input element with a type attribute whose value is "**range**" represents an imprecise control for setting the element's value to a string representing a number.

- W3C SPECIFICATION



RANGE

Example usage of the **range** input type:

```
<input type="text" />
```



RANGE

Example usage of the **range** input type:

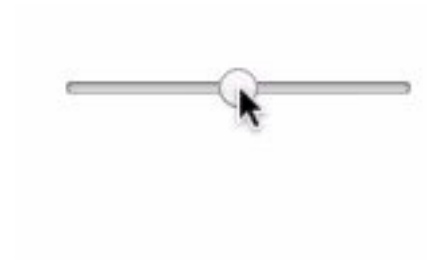
```
<input type="text" />
```



```
<input type="range" />
```

RANGE

Output of the **range** input type:



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MONTH, WEEK

Example usage of the **month**, **week** input types:



```
<input type="month" />
```



```
<input type="week" />
```



MONTH, WEEK

Output of the **month**, **week** input types:



TIME, DATETIME-LOCAL

Example usage of the `time`, `datetime-local` input types:



```
<input type="time" />
```



```
<input type="datetime-local" />
```



TIME, DATETIME-LOCAL

Output of the **time**, **datetime-local** input type:



DATETIME-LOCAL VS. DATETIME

“ The input element with a type attribute whose value is "**datetime-local**" represents a control for setting the element's value to a string representing a local date and time (with no timezone information).

- W3C SPECIFICATION



COLOR

“ The input element with a type attribute whose value is "**color**" represents a color-well control, for setting the element's value to a string representing a simple color.

- W3C SPECIFICATION



COLOR

Example usage of the `color` input type:



```
<input type="color" />
```



COLOR

Example output of the **color** input type:



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- ◉ New input types
- ◉ **New form elements**
- ◉ New form attributes



NEW FORM ELEMENTS

HTML5 provides new form elements:


- Datalist
- Keygen
- Output



NEW FORM ELEMENTS

HTML5 provides new form elements:

- Datalist
- Keygen
- Output



we're going to focus on the
datalist form element.



DATALIST

“ The **datalist** element represents a set of option elements that represent predefined options for other controls.

- W3C SPECIFICATION



DATALIST

Example usage of the **datalist** form element:



```
<input type="text" list="browsers" />
```



DATALIST

Example usage of the **datalist** form element:



```
<input type="text" list="browsers" />  
<datalist id="browsers">
```

```
</datalist>
```



DATALIST

Example usage of the **datalist** form element:



```
<input type="text" list="browsers" />  
<datalist id="browsers">
```



These values need to be the same
for them to link together properly.

```
</datalist>
```

DATALIST

Example usage of the **datalist** form element:



```
<input type="text" list="browsers" />
<datalist id="browsers">
  <option value="Chrome">
  <option value="Firefox">
  <option value="Internet Explorer">
  <option value="Opera">
  <option value="Safari">
</datalist>
```



DATALIST

Example usage of the **datalist** form element:



```
<input type="text" list="browsers" />
<datalist id="browsers">
  <option value="Chrome">
  <option value="Firefox">
  <option value="Internet Explorer">
  <option value="Opera">
  <option value="Safari">
</datalist>
```

These **option** values will
be available to our input.



DATALIST

Example output of the **datalist** form element:

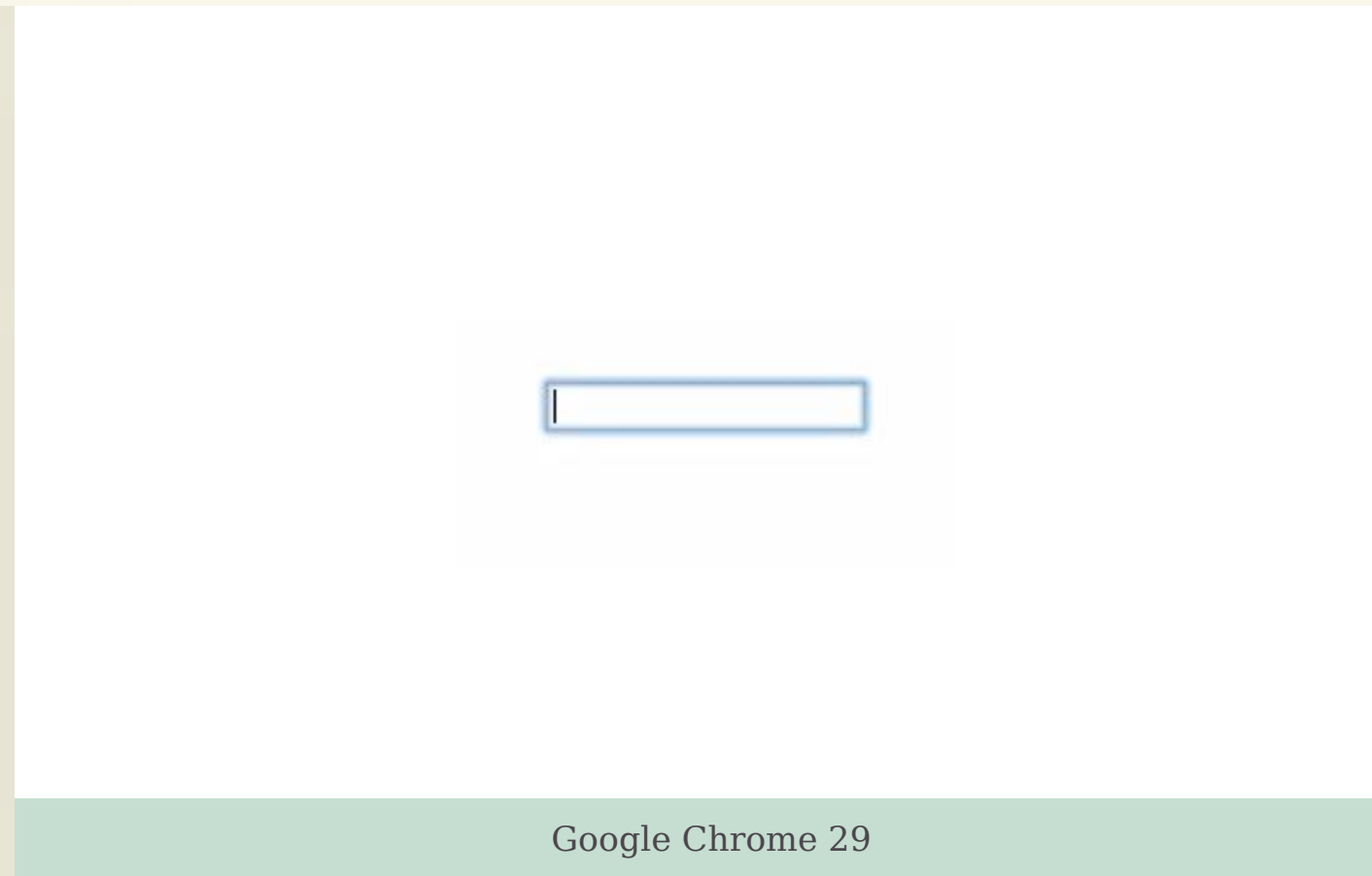


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- ◉ New form attributes



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ New input types
- ◉ New form elements
- ◉ New form attributes



NEW FORM ATTRIBUTES

HTML5 provides several new form attributes:

- ◉ Placeholder
- ◉ Autofocus
- ◉ Autocomplete
- ◉ Required
- ◉ Pattern
- ◉ List
- ◉ Multiple
- ◉ novalidate
- ◉ formnovalidate
- ◉ form
- ◉ formaction
- ◉ formenctype
- ◉ formmethod
- ◉ formtarget



NEW FORM ATTRIBUTES

HTML5 provides several new form attributes:

- Placeholder
- Autofocus
- Autocomplete
- Required
- Pattern
- List
- Multiple
- novalidate
- formnovalidate
- form
- formaction
- formenctype
- formmethod
- formtarget

These are the form attributes we're going to focus on.



PLACEHOLDER

The **placeholder** attribute allows you to specify a message that is shown **inside** the input, **hidden** when the user starts typing, and then **returns** when focus is lost on the input (when the input is blank).



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An input with
"placeholder" text.

PLACEHOLDER

Example usage of the **placeholder** attribute:

```
<input type="text" value="Enter your email..." />
```



PLACEHOLDER

Example usage of the **placeholder** attribute:

```
<input type="text" value="Enter your email..." />
```

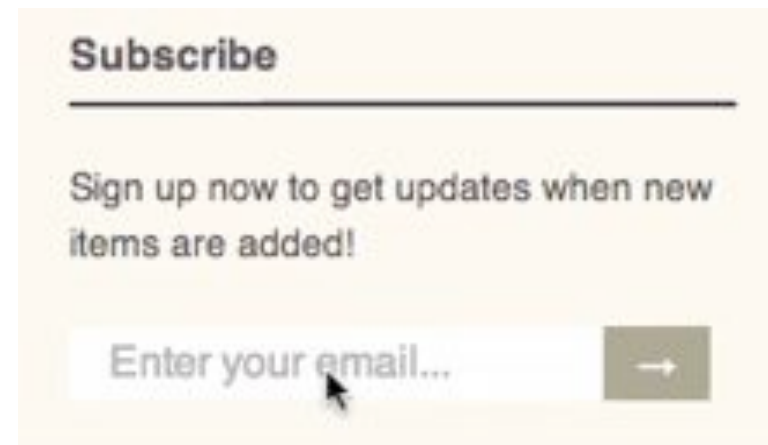


```
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter your email..." />
```




PLACEHOLDER

Example of the **placeholder** attribute:



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AUTOFOCUS

The **autofocus** attribute will automatically focus the specified input when the page is rendered.



AUTOFOCUS

Example usage of the `autofocus` attribute:

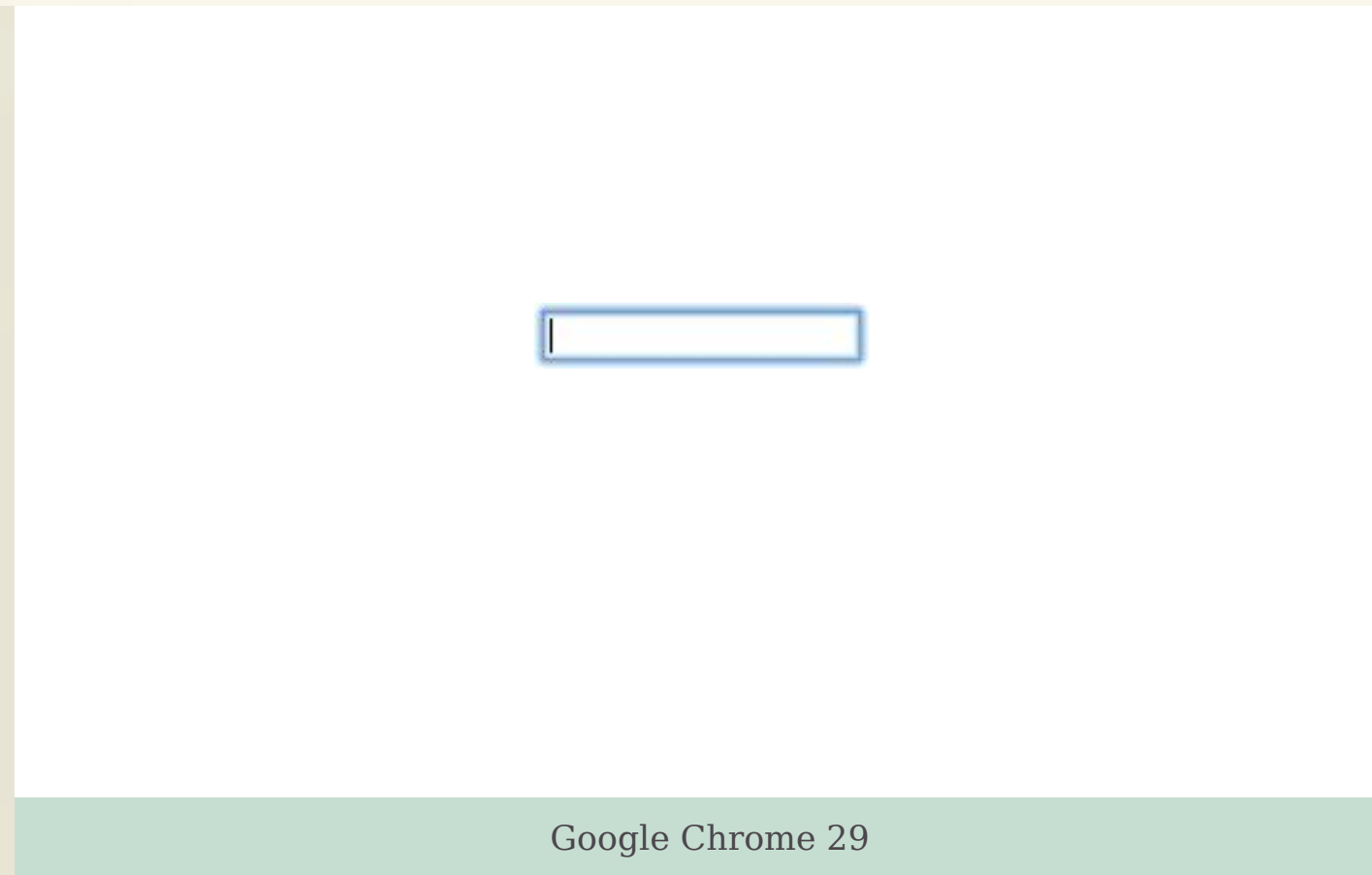


```
<input type="text" autofocus />
```



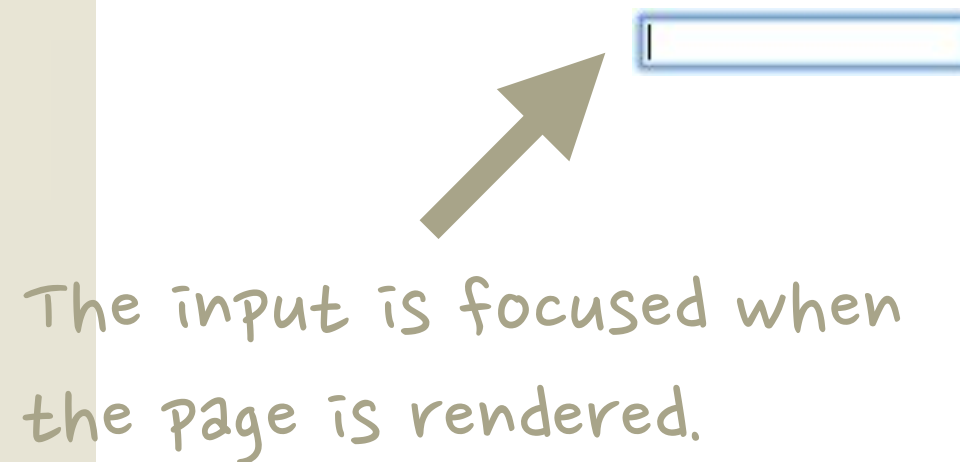
AUTOFOCUS

Example output of the **autofocus** attribute:



AUTOFOCUS

Example output of the **autofocus** attribute:



REQUIRED

If you add the new HTML5 **required** attribute to an input, when the form is submitted, the user will be notified of an error if the field is left blank.



REQUIRED

Example usage of the **required** attribute:



```
<input type="text" required />
```



REQUIRED

Example of the **required** attribute:



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PATTERN

The **pattern** attribute accepts a JavaScript regular expression that can be used to validate a form field to match the pattern.



PATTERN

Example usage of the `pattern` attribute:

```
<input type="text" pattern="[0-9]{3}" />
```



PATTERN

Example usage of the **pattern** attribute:

```
<input type="text" pattern="[0-9]{3}" />
```



↑
We want the pattern
to be 3 0-9 digits.



PATTERN

Example usage of the **pattern** attribute:



A screenshot of a web form. It features a single-line text input field with a blue border and a cursor. To the right of the input field is a button labeled "Submit".

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